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COMMENCING AGAIN

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TOMORROW

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Greatest of All Weeks.—Greatest of All Bargains.

GREATEST OF ALL FIRE SALES. A WEEK OF ENTHUSIASTIC BUYING. INCREASING THE EXCITEMENT WITH EACH MINUTE OF THE SALE

Very Slightly Touched by Smoke or Water. Only

S75.000

Reserve Stock Room

Increasing the people's great desire for the wonderful BARGAINS that force themselves upon your notice and grow in magnitude before your eyes on every floor and on every counter in the Boston Store. And increasing the crowds to the limit of the holding capacity of the store.

Almost

Perfect

All the best Standard Prints, indigo blue prints

Hamilton prints, Wind-sor prints and Simpson

prints, worth 71/2 cents a

cales, in all new and dainty figures, 36-inch wide, worth 25c a yard,

Fancy Henriettas, in remnants, in new wool challis designs, worth 25c, go at 716c a yard.

Goods

Ities. Checked Nainsatin, striped, corded, in fact all kinds white goods, worth up to 50c yd., go on sale at 812c

THESE NEW

AND ALL

PERFECT

\$100,000

FROM THE

BASEMENT

Damaged by Fire, Smoke and Water,

海洋西部市 医西克斯氏 医电影性

From the Reserve Stock Room

86-inch black CHINA SILK, also navy blue China Silk, worth 75c a yard; from the reserve stock room

69c Satines for 25c Yd.

50 pieces Perfect SATIN, in all shades, regular 69c grades, go at 25c a yard.

Stock Room \$1, \$1.25 DRESS GOODS FOR 29c Yard est Priced Goods that saved in the

From the

Reservo

\$1.50 DRESS GOODS for 59c All the 40-inch Finest Whip Cords, Silk Finished Henriettas, in black and all col-ors, guaranteed per-fect or money re-funded, actually worth \$1.50 a yard, but goes at 59c a yard,

small check dress goods, yard wide, just the thing for spring dresses really worth 39c yard, goes at 9c

Only

Wet

39c DRESS GOODS for 9c

Slightly

Handsome Broadcloth Capes and Jackets, braided or

An immense lot of the newest and latest style garments will be found on our second floor at remarkably low prices; also, ladies' stylish Capes or Jackets that are really worth \$2.50, but go in this at \$1.00 each.....

plain, in back, tan or navies.....

Embrolderies.

\$5,000 worth of very fine Swiss and Hamburg Embroideries that were bought to sell up to \$1 a yard, will be

75c China Siks for 39c Yard

only very little soiled, at, per yard,

ur 3d Floor

All the Calicos, Muslins, Sheetings, Ginghams, Wash Goods, Flannels, etc., that were damaged by fire in our old base-Also 200 pieces 45 inch Flouncings, ment go on sale tomorrow on our third floor at

All the Goods Damaged by Fire in Our Basement Go on Sale on Our Third Floor Now.

YARD

At \$5 we have placed on sale very stylish Broadcloth Double Capes with all silk lace insertion, braided and lace trimmed, that houses in this town are asking \$12.50 for; they go in this sale

at \$5,00..... They come in Black,s Tans and Blues. We are showing a great variety of very styllsh black silk Moire Satin Jackets and Capes with cut jet trimmings; many of these are imported, and some of the very choicest spring garments will be found in our Cloak Department on the seesnd floor at

\$7.50, \$12.50, \$15.00 AND \$25.00 EACH.

Temporarily Located at 15th and Dodge.

AMONG THE INSURANCE MEN

Secretary Hartigan on Personal Savings and Life Insurance Investments.

POLICY AND PROFIT RECEIVE ATTENTION

Premiums from Manhood to the Grave Superintendent Waddill's New Ruling on Kansas Agencies-Snider's Latest Decision-Growth of Mutuals-Items.

Frank E. Hartigan, secretary of the Life Underwriters association of this city, has the following to say with relation to the subject of personal savings and life insur-"The life insurance solicitor sees a pros-

pective customer in every man between the ages of 18 and 60 years. The prime object of life insurance has always been the pro-tection of family and business interests. Presented from this standpoint, it appeals to the majority of men, because there is no other reliable substitute for a man's productive capacity. It is the only thing that can be relied upon to keep the wolf from the door when a regular income is cut off. There is another class to which this idea has no attraction. Selfishness governs men's actions to a wonderful ex-

"Before becoming interested in anything which calls for the continuous outlay of money, they search for the element of individual profit. The young man says: 'I have no one depending on me, I can invest my savings more profitably than an insur-ance company can invest them for me.' The man of means says: 'I have plenty to live on and in case of death I would leave a sufficient estate for my family, and I cannot see where I will be benefited by paying money to an insurance company Another man says: 'I am doing my best to provide for my family, I am saving a little money each year, and by the time I reach old age I will be in comfortable circumstances. As theories, these are plausible, but when compared with actual experience they are found defective. The uncertainty of life is not taken into con-sideration at all. The young man assumes that he will save his insurance premium and invest it annually, but experience proves that he will not. The man of means assumes that he will always be prosperous and at death, no matter when it comes, he will have his property, yet only three men out of 100 ever reach old age with a com-petency, but every man in 100 of this class egotistical enough to believe he is one the three. The economical wage earner who has a family depending on him admits in his argument that he is perfectly willing at any time when his death may occur his wife should take in washing, and that his children should be forced to black boots or sell newspapers on the street, because with his death the income would be cut They overlook the fact also that the young man who has no one depending him, has no one to depend on himself. in many cases his insurance policy is the only item of collateral in his possession prolonged sickness or death over-him. The business man and the wage earner forget the fact that credit is enhanced to the amount of their

The size of the average policy is about \$2,500. The average net cost of the same on the twentieth payment plan, after the annual dividends are deducted, is about \$65, or an average cost of a little over \$5 per month. This is a small item of savings to any man. It is spent every month without anything to show for it. It all goes as living expenses. On the other hand, if the same amount was invested in the average sized policy, the policy holder is doubly secure. if he lives to reach old age and needs the

surance companies from year to year, it is returned to him. Should he die at any time he leaves his family an estate which is immediately converted into cash. The assets of the American Life Insurance companies today are about \$300,000,000, while the total capital of the national banks of the United States is only about \$700,000,000. The enormous amount of insurance represented by the above assets was sold and families and business interests protected by the everlasting persistence of the life insurance agent. The premiums which constitute the assets of the companies were collected in small amounts which, if not secured in this way, would have gone with the balance of men's incomes, but is now returned to the families of policy holders in case of death, or to the policy

holder himself in case of old age.

"Life insurance should not be considered as an investment in the sense that you buy acres and sell it in lots, yet it is the only element of certainty that concerns a man's existence; first, that he will die, and second that his insurance will be paid. No shrewd business man will say that the same amount of money paid for the average policy can be more profitably invested, when all things are taken into consideration."

Bubbles in Kansas. The insurance trouble in Kansas, which has

attracted the attention of underwriters generally, has several new developments. Superintendent Waddill of the Missouri department has rendered an interesting decision affecting the granting of certificates of authority to agents of other states, which brings into action the reciprocal law. Mr. Waddill thus answers a prominent pany which applied for a license for a Fort Scott agent:

view of the fact that the state of Kansas has in force upon its statute books a law prohibiting nonresidents from acting as agents for insurance companies operating in that state, I am compelled to refuse to issue a license to your agent at Fort Scott, Kan. This action is based upon the provisions of section 5,932 R. S., Mo., 1889, generally known as the retaliatory section. state of Kansas having prohibited by law citizens of Missouri from entering that state to solicit for or act as agents of insurance companies, this department under and by virtue of the power conferred upon it by the citizens of Kansas to have greater privileges in Missouri than are accorded to citizens of this state by the laws of Kansas."

Many of the rulings of Mr. Snider, in-surance commissioner of Kansas, have been before published, but his latest is the fol Three companies, all prominent, insured

school building at Effingham for \$15,00 each carrying one-third of the risk. The building burned and the companies appeared to settle the loss, having first obtained the estimates of a prominent builder that the structure could be replaced for \$12,000, and that he would undertake the job for that consideration. This was not satisfactory to the school trustees, however, and an appraisal was entered into which resulted in disagreement. The school people forthwith made up proofs for a total loss against the companies, first submitting the same to the The school people forthwith superintendent of insurance in Kansas, who approved the action. These proofs were served upon the companies with an order from Mr. Snider to pay the same at once or stand the consequences. Of course "the consequences" means a revocation of the licenses policies will probably be paid in full.

Insurance Items.

A. J. Love went to Chicago yesterday. Will C. Cree, a prominent insurance man of Denver, was in the city Thursday. The current reply to the query "What is to become of the fire insurance business?"

is "The Lloyds only knows." The Massachusetts legislature has passed England Burglary Insurance company. The committee having in charge the matter of extending the jurisdiction of the Chicago-Fire Underwriters' association over all of

money which he has intrusted to the in- | Cook county, instead of the old city limits, as heretofore, have shelved the subject until after the union meeting. Local underwriters have dropped the salvage corps idea because it would be too expensive to maintain. So sayeth Inspector The Ohio house of representatives has passed the Sleeper bill taxing life insurance companies 2½ per cent of their gross

New York brokers hint that some of the Lloyds are paying higher commissions than have heretofore been customary on Lloyds policies.

Pueblo, Colo., people propose to "organize a mutual co-operative insurance movement and so put a stop to foreign insurance company extortion."

A bill is before the French assembly providing that foreign life insurance companies must procure license from the government before beginning business in France, and that a molety of the moneys received for policies must be invested in French rentes. Speaking of the finances of the defunct Nebraska and Iowa Insurance company, Re-ceiver Wyman says that he has no funds with which to pay claims against the com-pany, and that he is unable to collect more than sufficient to pay current expenses, from

the ordinary assets of the company. An anti-compact bill has been introduced in Virginia. It makes combinations among isurance companies for the purpose of main taining rates a misdemeanor, and imposes a fine of not less than \$500 for violation of its provisions and imprisonment of not less than six months.

The Farmers Alliance and Insurance Union of California is an organization which wants to do a fire and life insurance business. It is unincorporated, and has run against a snag. The insurance commissioner has asked for perpetual injunction, restraining the order as it stands from transacting an insurance

W. B. Enos of Gary, S. D., has beaten the insurance companies which refused to pay his claims for the destruction of his hardware store in Gary. The companies claimed Enos was responsible for the fire. He said he was called out of church one Sunday night two or three years ago by some one, induced to go to his store, where he was assaulted, robbed of \$3,000, bound with ropes, the building fired, and himself left to perish in the flames. His strange position was discovered, and he was removed from the building before the heinous de-sign of "some one" was completed.

CORNER IN MAY WHEAT.

Heavy Purchases by McGlauffins Supposedly Backed by Pardridge.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 .- There came near being a panic on the Stock exchange. May wheat jumped from \$1.10 to \$1.15 and closed strong at \$1.15. This jump was a surprise to brokers, nearly all of whom were on the short end, and there was a wild scramble to cover. All the excitement was caused by the operations of D. W. Mc-Glauflin & Co. That firm has been buying May wheat during the past three or four months, and yesterday took all that was offered. McGlauffin & Co. for some time have been quietly engineering a corner, and now have nearly every operator on the board short on May wheat. No one knows who is backing them, though it is rumored that Ed Pardridge, the Chicago plunger, who is in the city, is putting up the money, McGlauflin's purchases for the day were 35,100 tons, and it is estimated that December last he has purchased May wheat to such an extent that his payments margins have amounted to upwards of \$2,

Granted Divorce. LONDON, March 16 .- Sir Henry Bayley Meredith has been granted divorce from his wife, whom he charged with committing adultery with Richard C. Leigh, a rich EVERY PARAGRAPH OPPOSED

Republican Senators Indicate Their Policy on the Wilson Bill.

WILL MAKE THE FIGHT ONE OF RECORD

Do Not Intend to Factiously Oppose Progress Upon the Measure, but Will Systematically Offer the Present Law as an Amendment.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- (Special to The Bee.)-"We do not intend to factiously oppose progress upon the Wilson tariff bill when that measure comes before the senate for disposition," says Senator Allison of Iowa, a leading republican member of the finance committee; "but you can depend upon it that the measure will not be finally disposed of under some months. Of course the republicans will be charged with offering amendments and making speeches simply for delay. We fully anticipate that construction upon what we shall do, but it will not deter the republicans in the least. My idea is, and I think it meets the approval of other republicans in the senate, that the minority, clearly outside of partisan politics, owe it to themselves who passed the McKinley tariff law and to that measure itself to offer amendments and to push them vigorously and show their advantage over similar provisions in the Wilson bill. I presume our amendments to features of the Wilson bill will be features of the present tariff law. You will remember that the republicans in the house offered the existing aw as an amendment to each paragraph of the Wilson bill when it was up for consideration. They simply said by their action that the present law was good enough for them, and that it could not be improved upon; and it is my opinion that we will follow pretty much the same program."

A most surprising fact in connection with the tariff debate in the house and the pro-gram for the debate upon the Wilson bill in the senate is that the populists appear to have no policy, no suggestion, no set program of their own. They simply follow the lead of the majority. True, they may submit some minor amendments and see them voted down by the democrats and the republicans, but if they would get together and map out a systematic order of business, which would include the framing of a series of amendments, and stand together appeal to the republicans for support there is little doubt that they could succeed in securing some amendments which would materially protect farming interests. They seem, however, to be completely prostrated in the face of action. They do not exert whatever little power they might wield. Besides being timid and showing a willing-ness to blindly follow the democratic free traders, they seem to acknowledge that they have no possible ingenuity or influence. It is said that most of the populists in the senate are willing to support this tariff bill senate are willing to support this tariff bill for the south, which proposes to destroy the farming industry of the country, simply be-cause it provides income taxes. The popu-lists believe that all who have incomes above a few hundred dollars should bear the bur lens of government.

NO FAITH IN VOORHEES' CLAIMS. Chairman Voorhees continues to announce hat it is his purpose to "push the tariff bill to a vote." It will be recalled that he was making similar declarations for two months while the silver repeal bill was under his care. He finally did succeed in wearing out the twelve or fifteen sliver men in the

against time, but he will find the tariff a vastly larger field for debate and the use of parliamentary tactics. There was but one subject in the silver repeal bill. There is in every line of the great tariff

of these subjects is as broad and varied in its way as was the proposition to repeal the silver purchasing act. There are hundreds and hundreds of items in the tariff bill which can be debated from many points of view. The rules in the senate make debate unlimited, and there is no way to cut off a speaker if he wants to continue on his feet and talk until he is tired and then turn the subject over to another man, who will talk his fill and then pass it around to others. There is scarcely a man in the senate representing a state which is not directly affected by every individual item in the tariff bill. One-fourth of the Items named are of local interest to each senator, and he has been written to and petitioned by many of his constituents with respect to that when he begins to talk he can draw forth many arguments from his constituents to make a point. It was not so with the silver repeal bill. It was a general subject in hand then, and few constituents had communicated with their senators upon the subject and when they did communicate it was in a general way. It is safe to say that every senator north of the Ohio river has received at least a wheelbarrow load that every of letters and petitions from his constituents relative to features of the tariff bill. It has been settled, so Chairman Blackburn of the committee on rules says, that the rules of the senate will not be changed so as to provide cloture. It looks as though the debate would run along almost indefinitely, or until the republicans have satisfied themselves with their exposure of democratic principles and have given full warning to

the country of the disastrous effects of each CENSUS WORKERS DISBANDED. That great force of men and women who have comprised the army of census workers, numbering at one time somewhere near 2,000, and who put together the jumbled mass of figures representing the eleventh census, have been disbanded. They have been mustered out of the clerical service. It may be said that we no longer have a census office. There is yet a chief, a few, very few, chiefs of divisions, and a small number of clerks. The work has been done, and that which has not been published is in the hands of the printer. About a year ago the remainder of the force removed from one or two great buildings into limited quarters, a floor or two in a building of modest dimensions. been dismissals, gradually but surely. until the force has dwindled down to many less in number than are frequently found in a single division in the departments.

There was a proposition before congress for some time to continue a skeleton of the census bureau continuously from one decade to another, so as to have the preliminary work in hand and retain the most skillful statisticians and expert men and women in counting and bookkeeping departments, but this anticipated some expense and the par simonious democrats in congress sat down upon it. There is no question that economy would be advanced by such a policy. Divi sion after division has been either wholly abolished or consolidated with other divisions until the little office is a single division and nearly all of the best men have been dis-missed. The work of taking the eleventh census is a thing of the past.

MUTILATING THE WILSON FILL.

There is quite a scramble just now by the democratic senators who revel in the title of "conservatives," for the honor of having made it possible to pass the Wilson tariff bill. Each individual kicker or his nearest friend for him, is claiming the credit of having forced such amendments and con-cessions from the finance committee as have made the measure acceptable to the baker's dozen or more democrats who demanded changes before they would give the bill their support.

If a stranger were to hear the statements

care. He finally did succeed in wearing out the twelve or fifteen silver men in the jump at the conclusion that the majority senate who held on and made speeches of the finance committee were republican

protectionists instead of democratic free flooded and fences carried away. Along the traders, and the changes made in the bill were in the direction of lower instead of higher duties. "I made them get down of their perches and fix coal as I wanted it," said one democratic senator today. "I fixed them on lead," said another, " and it was good for them that they did." "If they hadn't met my demands on iron, I sweat I would have voted against the bill." said bill, which occupies about 205 pages of printed matter, a fresh subject. Each one I would have voted against the bill, one southern senator. So it goes down tha

But there is one senator who saws wood and says nothing, and he is the man who deserves the credit. That man is Calvin S. Brice of Ohio. Fear of him more than all the rest is what brought about the changea, The majority membership of the finance cor mittee knew very well that none of the southern kickers would vote against the bill on final passage, even though none of their demands were met. Although Sena-tor Gorman of Maryland was an ardent kicker, and called the caucus to affect amendments, any one who knows him and his political ambitions, knows very well that he would have sup-ported the bill without any duty on coal, iron ore or the other articles upon which he demanded protection. As a presidential quantity he would not want to turn down a bill giving lower duties upon anything. But Calvin S. Brice represents varied com-But Calvin S. Brice represents varied com-binations of interests. And he is a strange wire puller. His state is for protection. He knows that very well. He has large railroad interests which would be materi-ally injured by the passage of the Wilson bill as it came from the house. Above all, Brice is a maker of combines. He and David Bennett Hill and his colleague, Mr. Murphy, and the senators from New Jer-

David Bennett Hill and his colleague, Mr. Murphy, and the senators from New Jersey can afford to vote against the tariff bill if they intend to remain in public life. It is true that Senator Hill is a presidential quantity. But his ropes lie in different directions from those of Gorman. Hill expects to go into the presidential chair through the New York chute. He is strongest in the east. That section is for protection. Gorman's road lies in the free trade south. Brice, Hill, Murphy free trade south. Brice, Hill, Murphy, Smith and McPherson, more than enough to defeat the tariff bill, are tied closely together, not only personally, but politically. Brice could make the other senators named see their way clear to voting against the bill. He could, and he alone, bring the strings to bear. Brice is the key to tarif legislation in the senate. bill would fail. When enate. Without him the leadership of the kickers it meant eithe some success for them or the failure of the measure. He is not satisfied with the yet and intimates that it may fall, but the prospects are much better than they were If the bill gets through he will probably be feted by the "reformers." Just now he is feeling pretty well, thank you. majority wants to do anything its leader consults Brice. It doesn't consult G. C. majority PERRY S. HEATH. that's certain.

ROBBED IN CHICAGO. Iowa Stockman Knocked Down by Highway

men in the Heart of the Big City. CHICAGO, March 17 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Lawrence McLaughlin, stockman from Sheffield, Ia., came to the city yesterday with a lot of stock. While waiting for a Chicago & Northwestern train at night he took a stroll about the city, and reached Clinton and Randolph streets about o'clock. As he passed the corner two colored men felled him by a blow from a sand bag. When he recovered consciousness two hours later he found himself in an alley. His watch, \$250 in money, and his pass to Sheffield were gone. He was able to make his way to the central station where he reported his loss. He could not give a description of the two men.

Snow Melting Too Rapidly. SPOKANE, Wash., March 17.-The warm weather in the Palouse and Big Bend country is taking the snow off in a hurry. All the streams are raging, many places have been

Palouse river a number of houses have been washed away or loosened out of their foundations. Similar reports con Oakesdale, Davenport and Spangle. come from

PLEADED FOR SECRECY.

Breckinridge Did Not Want His Coming Marriage to Be Known. LOUISVILLE, March 17 .- Two weeks before the marriage of Colonel W. C. P. Breck. inridge to Mrs. Rumsey Wing in this city, the Louisville Commercial learned, on what was considered good authority, that they were betrothed. A reporter was sent to Dr. Scott's residence, where Mr. Breckinridge was stopping, and Colonel Breckinridge pleaded with him that the matter should not be written up. Colonel Breckinridge was then taken to the Commercial office and there made the following statement; "I know that it is always best to be honest with a newspaper man and I will say to you that I am here now with the consent of Dr. Scott, Mrs. Wing's brother, to pay my addresses to her. She has not yet promised to accept me; I do not know that she ever will, and I believe that anything that you

might say on the subject would injure my They were married about three weeks later. He denied that there ever had been a possibility of his marrying Miss Pollard. Wing's relatives in this city deny any knowledge of a secret marriage.

WAS THAWING IN THE STOVE, Five Members of a German Family Killed

or Malmed by Dynamite. DULUTH, March 17 .- Edward Wagner, a German laborer, put three sticks of dynamite in the oven of the family cook stove to thaw out this morning. The house is now in ruins. Otto Warner is dead. Mrs. Wagner fatally burned and bruised, Edward Wagner slightly hurt, Martha Wagner, aged 12, seriously cut and bruised, and Baby Wagner, aged 2 years, cut and bruised.

Another Prize Drill Scheme. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 17 .- An interstate drill will be held in Little Rock the first week in July. A stock company of the business men organized last night with \$10,000 paid-up capital, which is to be paid out as prizes. The crack com-panies of the United States are expected to participate.

Major Burke Engaged. NEW YORK, March 17 .- Major John E. Burke, who has helped to make Buffalo Bill famous and rich, is to marry. The lady is said to be Mile. Corrine Le Cauer, who was in charge of the French exhibit in the Manufactures building at the World's fair. The ceremony will take place some time in the early summer.

Big Shoe Factory Assigns. WORCESTER, Mass., March 17 .- The boot and shoe manufacturing firm of Isaac P. Ruth & Co. of Spencer, one of the biggest concerns of its kind in the country, has assigned. Its factory employs 2,000 hands. No statement can be obtained of its

assets and liabilities. Gold Like Grains of Wheat

GUAYMAS, Sonora, March 16 .- Many prospoot borings are being sunk at Torres. The gold comes up on the augur as large as grains of wheat. Native and American prospectors are flocking in by hundreds

Iron Works Burned. RACINE, Wis., March 17 .- The plant of the Belle City Malleable Iron works burned this morning. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$20,-